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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/922,190	08/02/2001	Chi-Hung Fu	SUN-P1680NP.US.NC	7614
32615	7590	03/25/2005	EXAMINER	
OSHA & MAY L.L.P./SUN 1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800 HOUSTON, TX 77010			TRUONG, CAM Y T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	
DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/922,190

Applicant(s)

FU ET AL.

Examiner

Cam Y T Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/12/2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 29 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant has amended claims 1, 7, 10, 13, 23, and 29 in the amendment filed on 11/12/2004. Claims 1-29 are pending in this Office Action.

Applicant's arguments filed 11/12/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued that Burkett does not teach "the XML file is capable of independently determining a location without any additional location information from another source". This claimed limitation is not in claims.

Applicant argued that Shih does not teach "a template that receives a first set of attributes from an application program, where the first set of attributes does not include a location with the DIT". Shih teaches that if a client at replication site 302 wishes to add a new LDAP directory entry to the DIT 20 of fig. 5. The new entry has the following properties: entry no. = 104, last name = last, first name = Bob, tel. No.= 555-5555, state = CA, and Manager = Jim Smith. Fig 11, depicts DIT 20 after new entry 104 is added to the directory tree. The above information shows that the system receives an entry including a set of attributes such as last name, first name, telephone number, state from client site to add to the directory tree. This set of attributes is not included in the directory tree (col. 8, lines 55-61, figs.5&11).

For the above reason, examiner believed that rejection of the last office action was proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 8-12, 17-19, 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burkett et al (USP 6635089) in view of Shih et al (or hereinafter "Shih") (USP 6615223).

As to claims 1 and 17, Burkett teaches the claimed limitations:

"accessing a template name; reading a template according to said accessed template name" as when an XML parser processes an XML file, it reads the file and constructs a DOM tree based on the syntax of tags embedded in the file and the interrelationships between those tags. The tag syntax is stored in the nodes of the DOM tree. The above information implies that when the system reads the XML file, the system has to read the XML file's name. XML file is represented as template. XML file's name is represented as a template name, (col. 2, lines 44-50),

"said template comprising structural information of said directory information tree" as XML notation is one form in which information may be stored within a directory. XML notation or form, which contains tags, can be represented as structure information. The

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directory is represented as the directory information tree (col. 3, lines 1-3; col. 8, lines 35-40);

“constructing a constructed entry comprising: said received first set of attributes; a destination location within said directory information, wherein said destination location generated using said structural information” as constructing an entry in database X.500 or LDAP directory including a set of attributes such as RDNs of CN = John A. Smith, OU= Userinterface, OU = PanelOne, the directory entry is located using the Relative Distinguished Name RDN, the RDN is generated using tags of XML files (col. 10, lines 10-45).

Burkett does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

“receiving a first set of attributes from an application program, said received first set of attributes not including a location within said directory information tree; adding said constructed entry to said directory information tree at said destination location”.

Shih teaches that if a client at replication site 302 wishes to add a new LDAP directory entry to the DIT 20 of fig. 5. The new entry has the following properties: entry no. = 104, last name = last, first name = Bob, tel. No.= 555-5555, state = CA, and Manager = Jim Smith. Fig 11, depicts DIT 20 after new entry 104 is added to the directory tree. The above information shows that the system receives an entry including a set of attributes such as last name, first name, telephone number, state from client site to add to the directory tree. This set of attributes is not included in the directory tree (col. 8, lines 55-61, figs.5&11).

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It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Shih's teaching of adding a new LDAP directory entry from client site to the DIT 20 of fig. 5. The new entry has the following properties: entry no. = 104, last name = last, first name = Bob, tel. No.= 555-5555, state = CA, and Manager = Jim Smith to Burkett's system in order to maintain or update entries in a directory for future processing.

As to claims 2 and 18, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "a second set of attributes, said second set comprising default values for inclusion in said constructed entry" as shown in fig. 4G which shows the corresponding nodes 447, 448, 450 as children of the default-values node 445 for a entry in a DOM tree (col. 12, lines 20-45).

As to claims 3 and 19, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said template further comprises a third set of attributes, said third set comprising attributes that are required to have assigned values" as Label 447, textfield 448, textfield 449, pushbutton 450 are represented as a third set of attributes that are required to have assigned values (fig. 4G; col. 12, lines 35-45).

As to claims 9, 12, 25 and 28, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said directory information tree is an LDAP directory" as LDAP (col. 4, lines 10-15).

As to claims 10 and 26, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation:

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“passing a template name to an application program interface” as when an XML parser processes an XML file, it reads the file and constructs a DOM tree based on the syntax of tags embedded in the file and the interrelationships between those tags. The tag syntax is stored in the nodes of the DOM tree. The above information implies that the system has included an application program interface for reading the XML file. Thus, when reading the XML file, the system has to pass the XML file’s name to an application program interface. XML file is represented as template. XML file’s name is represented as a template name, (col. 2, lines 44-50),

“said template comprising structural information of said directory information tree” as XML notation is one form in which information may be stored within a directory. Notation of XML or form can be represented as structure information. The directory is represented as the directory information tree (col. 3, lines 1-3).

Burkett does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “passing information for said entry to said application program interface, said passed information not including a location for said entry within said directory information tree”.

Shih teaches that if a client at replication site 302 wishes to add a new LDAP directory entry to the DIT 20 of fig. 5. The new entry has the following properties: entry no. = 104, last name = last, first name = Bob, tel. No.= 555-5555, state = CA, and Manager = Jim Smith. Fig 11, depicts DIT 20 after new entry 104 is added to the directory tree. The above information shows that the system has included an application program interface to pass new entry for adding the new entry to the directory

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tree. This new entry is not included in the directory tree before (col. 8, lines 55-61, figs. 5&11).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Shih's teaching of adding a new LDAP directory entry from client site to the DIT 20 of fig. 5. The new entry has the following properties: entry no. = 104, last name = last, first name = Bob, tel. No.= 555-5555, state = CA, and Manager = Jim Smith to Burkett's system in order to maintain or update entries in a directory for future processing.

As to claims 8, 11, 24 and 27, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said template is an XML file" as an XML file (col. 2, lines 44-50).

4. Claims 4 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burkett et al (USP 6635089) in view of Shih et al (or hereinafter "Shih") (USP 6615223) and further in view of Lee et al (or hereinafter "Lee") (USP 6480865).

As to claims 4 and 20, Burkett and Shih disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claims 1 and 17, except the claimed limitation "wherein said template further comprises information specifying a verification program for verifying one or more attributes of said first set of attributes". However, Lee teaches that uses XML for a particular specification, there would be a DTD that specifies the XML schema and one or more XML documents that satisfy that scheme. A valid XML document is one that satisfies the restrictions of its associated DTD schema. However, it is expensive to

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verify the XML document against the DTD schema. The above information shows that XML has include DTD schema specifying a verification program to verify an attribute ID of a document. DTD schema of XML is represented as a template (col. 3, lines 5-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Lee's teaching of using DTD of a XML to specify XML schema and XML document or verifying XML document to make sure it satisfies the restrictions of its associated DTD schema to Burkett's system and Shih's system in order to store a document in correct format.

5. Claims 5-7, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burkett et al (USP 6635089) in view of Shih et al (or hereinafter "Shih") (USP 6615223) and further in view of Ambrosini et al (or hereinafter "Ambrosini") (USP 6609121).

As to claims 5 and 21, Burkett teaches the claimed limitations:

"a second set of attributes, said second set comprising default values for inclusion in said constructed entry" as default-values node 445 is shown in the DOM tree 437 that corresponding to document 426 which is stored in the directory entry. The default-values node 445 is represented as a second set of attributes (col. 10, lines 40-45; col. 12, lines 35-45);

"a third set of attributes, said third set comprising attributes that are required to have assigned values" as Label 447, textfield 448, textfield 449, pushbutton 450 are

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represented as a third set of attributes that are required to have assigned values (fig. 4G; col. 12, lines 35-45).

Burkett and Shih do not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "information specifying a program for verifying one or more attributes of said first set of attributes". However, Ambrosini teaches that a plug-in function can valid data before a new entry is added to the directory. If the data is invalid, the plug-in function can abort the LDAP add operation and return an error message to the LDAP client. This information indicates the system has included a verify program for verifying data (col. 6, lines 44-47).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Ambrosini's teaching of validating new entry before adding to the directory. If the new entry is invalid, the adding new entry is unacceptable to the directory to Burkett's system and Shih's system in order to avoid storing duplicated data or prevent conflicting during updating entries in a directory.

As to claims 6, 22, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said template is an XML file" as an XML file (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claims 7, 23, Burkett and Shih disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claims 1 and 17, except the claimed limitation "detecting the condition of said constructed entry being unacceptable for addition to said directory information tree". Ambrosini teaches that a plug-in function can valid data before a new entry is added to

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the directory. If the data is invalid, the plug-in function can abort the LDAP add operation and return an error message to the LDAP client. This information indicates the system detects the condition if the data is invalid, the adding new entry is unacceptable to the directory (col. 6, lines 44-47).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Ambrosini's teaching of validating new entry before adding to the directory. If the new entry is invalid, the adding new entry is unacceptable to the directory to Burkett's system and Shih's system in order to prevent conflicting during updating entries in a directory.

6. Claims 13, 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burkett et al (USP 6635089).

As to claim 13, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation:

"accessing a template name; reading a template according to said accessed template name" as when an XML parser processes an XML file, it reads the file and constructs a DOM tree based on the syntax of tags embedded in the file and the interrelationships between those tags. The tag syntax is stored in the nodes of the DOM tree. The above information implies that when the system reads the XML file, the system has to read the XML file's name. This XML file contains syntax of tags of LDAP directory. XML file is represented as template. XML file's name is represented as a template name, (col. 2, lines 44-50),

“said template comprising: structural information of said directory information tree” as XML notation is one form in which information may be stored within a directory. Information of XML notation or form can be represented as structure information. The directory is represented as the directory information tree (col. 3, lines 1-3);

“a first set of attributes” as attributes <CN>, <OU>, and <return attribute> are represented as a first set of attributes for a user interface or template 626 (fig. 6B);

“performing a query operation using said query object” as (col. 18, lines 5-40).

“accessing a second set of attributes from an application program, said accessed second set not included in said first set” as accessing default values attributes 445 which contains label, text filed, pushbutton, is represented as a second set of attributes not included in the first set CN, OU, Return attribute (fig. 4G) ;

Burkett does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “constructing a query object comprising: said first set of attributes, said second set of attributes”. However, Burkett teaches node 441 contains a first set of attributes 442, 443, 444 and node 445 contains a set second set of attributes 447, 448, 449, 450. Nodes 441 and 445 are considered the childs of the node query 440. These nodes are used to specify the query 440 for document 426. Query document 426 is represented as a query object (fig. 4G, col. 34-44).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Burkett’s teaching of using a first set of attributes 442, 443, 444 and second set of attributes 447-450 to specify query 440 for document 426 in order to retrieve documents or update document from a directory tree easily.

As to claim 15, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said template is an XML file" as an XML file (col. 2, lines 44-50).

As to claim 16, Burkett teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said directory information tree is an LDAP directory" as LDAP (col. 4, lines 10-15).

7. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burkett et al (USP 6635089) in view of Lee.

As to claim 14, Burkett discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 13, except the claimed limitation "wherein said template further comprises information specifying a verification program for verifying one or more attributes of said first set of attributes". However, Lee teaches that uses XML for a particular specification, there would be a DTD that specifies the XML schema and one or more XML documents that satisfy that scheme. A valid XML document is one that satisfies the restrictions of its associated DTD schema. However, it is expensive to verify the XML document against the DTD schema. The above information shows that XML has include DTD schema specifying a verification program to verify an attribute ID of a document. DTD schema of XML is represented as a template (col. 3, lines 5-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Lee's teaching of using DTD of a XML to specify XML schema and XML document or verifying XML document to make sure it satisfies the

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restrictions of its associated DTD schema to Burkett's system in order to store a document in correct format.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claim 29 is allowed.

As to claim 29, none of the available prior art of record teaches or fairly suggest "H) detecting the condition of said constructed entry being unacceptable for addition to said directory information tree; at least one said condition being the absence of a value for any attribute in said third set of attributes; I) if said constructed entry is unacceptable, generating an error condition; and J) adding said constructed entry to said directory information tree at said destination location" in specific combination as recited in claim 29.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

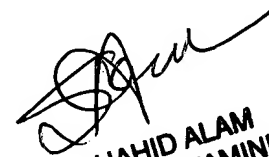
Contact Information

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cam-Y Truong
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2162
3/14/2005


SHAHID ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER